

The China Mail

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.

日九十月三年辰庚

PRICE, \$24. PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON.—R. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, London Street, E. C. GEORGE STANNET & CO., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAWYER, DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Lombard Street.

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NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HIRSHKOFF & CO., Manila.

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Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KENTICK.

Deputy Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

ADOLPH ANDER, Esq.

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Chief Manager.

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai.—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, March 17, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 1848 March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 80TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$2,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bréhaue,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LOMÉ, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

SANTÉ, CHINCHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VONUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

At 6 months' notice 3½ per centum.

" 12 " 4½ " "

" 12 " 5½ " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Managing Director.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are

allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 3 " 6 per cent. "

" 12 " 6½ " "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND:

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

" 12 " 6 per cent. "

" 12 " 6½ " "

" 12 " 7 per cent. "

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" 12 " 8 per cent. "

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" 12 " 37 per cent. "

" 12 " 37½ " "

" 12 " 38 per cent. "

" 12 " 38½ " "

" 12 " 39 per cent. "

" 12 " 39½ " "

" 12 " 40 per cent. "

"

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL,
HISTORICAL,
WORKS OF REVERENCE,
FICTION, and
GENERAL LITERATURE."English Circumnavigators."
Macan's "Great Triumph of Great Men."
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Burns' "Poetical Works."Popé's "Poetical Works."
Byron's "Poetical Works.""Rosses and Holly."
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"Book of Elegant Extracts."
"Golden Gift Book."

"Treasury of Literature."

"Garland of Poetry and Prose."

"Cabinet of Gems."

"Three Hundred Bible Stories."

Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress and Holy War."

Stormonth's "Handy English Word Book."
"Fifty Celebrated Men."

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"Famous Boys."

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Beeton's "All about Hard Words."

Beeton's "All about Everything."

Beeton's "All about Gardening."

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"Giraffe's Own Treasury."

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Dawson's "Orb of the World."

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Whitaker's "Almanack for 1880."

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Jones' "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Key."

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Cassell's "French and English Correspondence."

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"Cronwell's "Cronwell."

"Cornwall's "Grammar."

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Smith's "Smaller History of Rome."

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Motley's "United Netherlands."

Barnevald's "Life and Death."

"Enquiry Within."

Norris' "Epitome."

"Ingolaldy Legends."

Huner's "Essays."

Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

"Boys' Own Treasury."

"Comte History of England."

"Comte History of Rome."

"Carpenter's Synonyms."

Crab's "English Synonyms."

Anderson's "Mercurial Correspondence."

"Blaekely's "Commercial Dictionary."

"Slang Dictionary."

Nuttall's "Standard Dictionary."

"Ogilvie's "Student's Dictionary."

Smith's "Smaller Dictionary."

"Dictionary of Quotations."

Chamber's "Arithmetical and Key."

"Manual of Arithmetic."

"Manual of Mechanics."

"Manual of Steam Engine."

"Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents."

Dickens' "Child's History of England."

"Sand Book" "Travel Talk."

Bancroft's "History of United States."

"Child's Guide to Knowledge."

"Child's Fable Book."

Maude's "Treasury of Knowledge."

Maude's "Botany."

Maude's "Biographical Treasury."

Maude's "Scientific and Historical Treasury."

Maude's "National History."

Ayers' "Bible History."

Fether's "Comprehensive Specifier."

Froude's "Short Studies."

Bourne's "Social Improvements."

Emmey's "History of England."

White's "Latin and English Dictionary."

Buckell's "History of Civilization in England."

Anon's "Prince of Egypian Constitution."

Swinburne's "Picture Logia."

Smith's "Wit and Wisdom."

Gray's "Catalogue of Postage Stamps."

Burn's "Sell Aid Cyclopedia."

"Manners Modern Society."

Rouledge's "Boys' Annual."

"Language, &c. of Flowers."

Spencer's "Social Statics."

Spencer's "Study of Sociology."

Spencer's "First Principle."

Spencer's "Principles of Sociology."

Spencer's "Cerebral Sociology."

Spencer's "Easiness."

Haydn's "Dictionary of Science."

Smyth's "Our Inheritance in the Great

Hawell's "Principles of Mechanics."

"Voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger'."

"Conditions of Universal History."

"Weekly Welcome."

Macaulay's "History of England."

Macaulay's "Critical & Historical Essays."

Macaulay's "Writings and Speeches."

"Cabinet Lawyer."

Sheppard's "Fall of Rome."

Dr. Abu's "Studies in French and German."

Ollendorff's "Method" in the study of

Language adapted to the French,

Spanish and German.

NOVELS!

NOVELS!!

SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, March 24, 1880.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. NIGARU MARU, Captain

WALKER, will be here on or about the 20th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st May, at Day-light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 9 p.m. of 30th April.

Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE, Cabin \$60, Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA & DO. \$75. DO. 30.

NAGASAKI & DO. 15.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

COURTIAL INVOICES to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1880.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m. the 30th April. Parcels Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

COURTIAL INVOICES to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1880.

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Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 20th May. PARCELS

PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all PARCELS Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

COURTIAL INVOICES to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1880.

my1

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premiums for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5240. April 27, 1880.

standing this unique departmental arrangement, Mr. Lincoln has been permitted to resume his duties as representative of his Government at Canton, and thus, so far as can be ascertained, complete the transactions (under official sanction) for which his resignation has been asked for and given. It is just possible that Mr. Lincoln may have been the victim of a Celestial interpreter—those Chinese "interpreters" who have always been dangerous men in such official matters—and that the Consular seal had been placed upon the contract without the actual knowledge of the Consular representative. What Brett Harte would call "the subsequent proceeding" might lead one to suppose that this was so, as the native gentleman who is alleged to have affixed the official Consular seal on the contract has been dismissed from the service. The boldness, however, of independent action in such matters is seldom given to a ch. native henchmen, and the defiance in this case pointed, it is said, to a direct understanding with the Consul before his departure from Hongkong to the United States. Mr. Cheshire, who acted as Consul in Mr. Lincoln's absence, and thus became cognisant of the document, was apparently too honest for his position; otherwise the irregularities now complained of, and temporarily branded by the State Department as inadmissible, would never have seen the light.

It matters not, however, what may be the exact grounds on which Mr. Lincoln's resignation was demanded by Mr. Secretary Evarts, if it was demanded at all. Indeed it is not material whether it emanated from Minister Seward or not, although very cynical remarks might be based thereon by Mr. Seward's enemies. But, while that resignation is said to be safely lodged in the pocket of Secretary Evarts, it is passing strange that Mr. Lincoln should in the meantime be permitted to remain in charge of the American Consulate at Canton. We have on former occasions confounded our inability to understand American Consular business and the administration of the State Department as regards Consular officers; but this phenomenon of statecraft is more puzzling than ever. If Mr. Lincoln has been guilty of a flagrant violation of Law as well as of Departmental Regulations, why not demand his resignation and appoint his successor? If Mr. Lincoln has not transgressed, why ask him to resign at all? Such shuffling is not worthy of the State Department, and it certainly is not calculated to raise the name of American administration, or of American institutions, in the eyes of foreign nationalities or of Chinese observers. A native interpreter is made to suffer, while the alleged offender is permitted to enjoy the fruits of the irregularity and retain his official position.

It is alleged, we believe, that the real explanation of these free-and-easy constructions placed on official rules of duty by American Consuls is that Consular representatives were never expected to be paid by the salaries actually allowed to them, but were looked upon to reimburse themselves and "feather their nests" by means of fees and other perquisites. The duty of honest administration being thus quietly set aside, and the immense power of a Consul borne in mind, what limit, might we ask, could be placed to the "feathering" process. Probably nothing like the actual extent of the rascality carried on has ever yet been exposed in any one case of acknowledged "feathering," and most likely it never will be. There are many reasons why they cannot be fully exposed. But as outsiders know nothing about this immoral and scandalous "understanding"—and as it is presumed Congress does not recognise this as a fundamental principle of "Civil Service Reform"—we are thrown back upon the law as it stands in the Consular Regulations and in the Revised Statutes of the United States. Now, the stipulations in these documents are explicit enough for any one, and the free translation of them would, if set up to, ensure the most straightforward, honest Consular service in the world. The protection of Trade is one of the first duties of an American Consul; he is therefore forbidden by his code under the heavy penalty of a bond, not to "be interested in, or transact any business, as a merchant, factor, broker or other trader," or in any way to interfere with what is clearly regarded as the field of the merchant or trader. In any case, therefore, where a Consul thus violates his oath of office—whether in the matter of big guns, patent cartridges or even racid butter—he forfeits his bond, and clearly damages the interests of the Trade. Here, therefore, comes in the full force of the argument as it is frequently advanced in the States—that American Consul in the East has been seriously handicapped in the competition with other maritime nations. The remedy appears to us to be only a question of time—the cure, sharp and effective, is certain to arrive ere long. What surprises people here of other nationalities is that the past has been so fruitful of observation or of retorting effort.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Bury & Co.) that the H. M. Government left Singapore yesterday for this port.

Transports to meet of public interest before the departure home in summary subscription. The China Journals presented.

Mr. G. G. Gifford, Consul, accompanied Mr. H. M. Gifford, from Bombay, and has with him, who is dead at Point de Galle. The body was sent to Bombay for interment.

H. M. Gifford, with his son, Captain Valentine, arrived here this morning from the Northern port of Colaba, where he has been engaged in a series of negotiations. On his arrival he exchanged salutes with the shore battery and the Forts, Colaba.

Franz Heinrich of Germany may be expected to arrive here to-morrow evening in H. M. G. M. corvette "Wolf," Captain Becke. The members of the Club Germans have been making the necessary preparation for giving a right royal reception to H. M. Heinrich on his first visit to Hongkong.

By the London Gazette of March 12th we observe that the following officers of the Ordnance Store Department now serving here are appointed to the Ordnance Store Department on reorganization, under the Royal Warrant of January, 31, 1880—Deputy Assistant Commissioners General of Ordnance—Charles Edward Vanittart, William Horan, and Robert Fulke Noel Clarke. Assistant Commissioners Horan and Clarke therefore obtain promotion by this arrangement, and may consider themselves fortunate—certainly more so than the seniors who retire by the same warrant.

Frere Jimmickshaw are now on the streets for hire on the same terms as chairs. They have been introduced by a Chinese firm and are let out by the day to the coolies, for the sum of 30 cents, the coolies pocketing all they make over that. They are of the commonest kind, and of the roughest finish, but are comfortable, safe and smart. They are of little use for the hills, but will be found extremely useful in long distance level runs. There can be little doubt the venture will prove a success.

An Inquest was held this afternoon at the Tung Wha Hospital before the Coroner, the Hon. C. B. Plunket, and Messrs. O. F. Preslock, G. M. de Carvalho and J. M. Guedes, as jury, on the bodies of two Chinese, who met their death at an early hour this morning.

Both cases were of the simplest nature and arose under very similar circumstances. The first was that of Chung Yat, a coolie 87 years of age, residing at 84, Fa Yua Central. He had slept for some time past in the cockpit of the house from his bed and in the darkness fell down a steep flight of steps and fractured his skull, causing instantaneous death. Leung Chung, a hawker 48 years of age, residing at 58 Third Street, also, had occasion to leave his bed during the night and fell headlong down a steep Chinese staircase, by which he too sustained such injuries that death resulted almost immediately. In both instances the noise of the fall aroused the other inmates, and the police were called in and removed the bodies to the hospital. The verdict in each case was Accidental Death.

The S. S. "Normandy" arrived yesterday from the Colonies, brought as passengers Messrs. T. Wooyea and T. Asama, the Japanese commissioners to the Sydney Exhibition. We note from the papers to hand by this mail that the Japan exhibits have taken a good place in several classes. The following are the chief prizes coming to Japan:

Imperial Agricultural College, Tokio—agricultural products and minerals, with their analytical results, &c.—commanded; Rishiki Kawaiki, Tokio, seeds—commanded; Government of Japan, tea—3rd; Oshima Shosa, cocoons and raw silk—1st; Local Government, Gunnis-ken, cocoons and raw silk—2nd; Kaitakushi Settlement Department, cocoons and raw silk—3rd; Kirishia Kesho, upholstering silk—1st; figured silk—3rd; and plain woven silk—3rd; Mitsui, Busan, Kusaiwa, and others, grapes, handkerchiefs, &c.—no award; Havaiki-Takashi, Yedo sulphur—1st class; S. Notomi, Tokio, ceramics, pottery, porcelain, &c. 1st; K. Miyagawa, Yokohama—1st and special mention; K. Koinashi, Hizen—1st and special mention; M. B. Kawashita, K. Kuwahara, and Okura and Co.—1st; K. Kuwahara, Nagoya—Owari—1st; Hiochi-Ya-Sha, Tokio—1st; D. S. Kaudas, Kito—2nd; D. Takahashi, Kito, 2nd; S. Kikusawa—2nd; Yenli-Niichi-Weon—1st; S. Shimada, Osaka—2nd; M. Oba, Kito—2nd; Y. Matsui, Tokio—2nd; H. Matsumoto, Tokio—3rd; B. B. Shimada, Kito—3rd; K. Waki, Kito—3rd; Goi, Tengoku—Printing Office, machines, and apparatus for printing, stamping, &c. 4th class; Tetsuo, Matsuomi, florist—1st; Goto, Matsu, Kusaiwa, and Co., cotton goods—4th; Wochi, Otsu, Osaka, cotton goods—4th; Gorchi Sakai, Osaka, cotton cloths—4th.

The telegram from an Indian paper which we published yesterday, to the effect the Vice-Royalty had been offered to but rejected by Lord Northbrook, would seem to show that Lord Lytton had either resigned or been recalled, probably the former. The World, March 17th, had the following paragraph:

The Indian Vicaroy will watch the result of the elections with peculiar interest. He has arranged to resign at once if they should prove unfavourable to the party now in power. Lord Lytton of course knows that a new Government would once recall him; but it is only natural that he should seek to anticipate such a step. Besides, a resignation following immediately on the result of an unfavourable election would give the retiring Government the nomination of his successor.

For H. and A. M. Company's steamship "Baldwin," Captain Reddel, came into port at an early hour yesterday morning, from Hongkong, bringing 260 Chinese passengers and 119 for Sydney, and the remainder for Melbourne and New Zealand.

The ship anchored above Bradley's Head and on board came by Dr. Foucart, a case of small-pox was reported.

Dr. Foucart, with his son, Captain Valentine, arrived here this morning from the Northern port of Colaba, where he has been engaged in a series of negotiations. On his arrival he exchanged salutes with the Chinese, and had a boat to stay with him to attend the patients, with a man to keep

him isolated as much as possible. On arrival at Cooktown the health-officer showed the patient, and pronounced it a case of exanthem, so the Cooktown passengers and cargo were landed, and the British proceeded on her journey. The vessel has been duly fumigated, and every precaution used to prevent the disease spreading.

We learn that the British is likely to undergo at least 21 days' quarantine. Yesterday the Chinese were landed on the quarantine grounds. — Sydney Morning Herald, March 25.

During the month of March the new system of Local Government in Queensland was completely inaugurated. In all the seventy-four divisions into which the colony has been portioned out here have been elected by the native taxpayers or, in cases where candidates did not offer themselves, nominated by the Colonial Secretary, and have given the exercise of their functions. It is noteworthy that the dislike to the project of local government expressed at first in a great many places appears to have died away. The boards are going to work heartily, and it is becoming generally understood that much greater economy and efficiency will be possible under the new system than the old.

(L. & C. Express, March 19.)

On the 15th inst. his Excellency Marquis Teng gave a highly-successful ball at the Chinese Legation, Peking. The large staircase, in which were standing the native servants, after the fashion of the Court Guards at the Jelleries in the days of the Empire, the landing, the large drawing-room, the dining-room, the library, and the hot-house had been tastefully decorated, and were filled from half-past nine till a late hour in the night by a crowd of guests belonging to all classes. The Marquis, attended by Mr. Fraudin, Interpreter, Mr. Giquel, Director of the Educational Mission, and his Secretary and Attaché, was standing at the entrance of the grand drawing-room receiving his guests, bowing to the ladies, and greeting the gentlemen with a hearty shake of the hand. Lady Teng, with her son, was seated in the room, and received the ladies till midnight, when she retired to her apartments, where the ladies went to visit her. About one o'clock the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Giquel, which had been performing some operatic pieces, struck the first notes of a concerto, which continued till five o'clock. Among the guests of the Corps Diplomatique we noticed most of the Cabinet Ministers, and many gentlemen belonging to the Press. Professors Marguill d'Hervey de Saint-Denis, de Rosny and Oppert were present; among gentlemen connected with China we note besides Messrs. P. Giquel and Fraudin; Mr. Boucic, the new French Minister to Peking; Mr. T. Meyer, the new French Consul at Foochow; Mr. Louis Roche, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service; Messrs. L. D. de Segur and Henri Corder, the Chinese Educational Mission; Mr. J. Dupuis, the explorer of Tong-king; Mr. E. Miliot, late chairman of the French Municipal Council, Shanghai; Mr. Julian Kahn, Mr. Leopold Koenig, &c. Prince Hohenlohe, Count Bentz, and several of the French Ministers were also among the guests. Before the reception H. E. had given a dinner to a dozen guests, among whom we noticed Nara Age, the Persian Minister; Mr. Gouraud and Mr. Herbet, of the Foreign Office; Mr. Giquel, &c. The hearty manner and the good nature of the Ministro produced the most favourable impressions on his guests, and will, no doubt, tend to make him very popular in Pekinian society. The papers have been full of glowing accounts of the fest, which may be pronounced a great success.

LATEST INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM AFGHAN.

The following telegrams from Allahabad sources are of later date than those brought by the mail and published yesterday; and in view of the telegram to hand yesterday of the capture of Ghuzni are of more than passing interest:

Alzahab, April 2.—Report received from Argandah that Bahadur Khan of Darra Nishah who was burnt in November last had collected 2,000 men to block the road to Ghazni and Turkestan. The Khan, with 3,000 men, is at Killa-Khajra in Maldan co-operating with Mahmud Jan with 7,000 men, and is at Gas Mah with intentions of attacking the Hazara. Mahmud Jan has spies in Cabul and the villages near, who report every movement of the British. Sirdar Wali Mahmud who has 200 men at Killa-Killi has received an attack by Shahi-Murdan. Our picket on Takchi-Shah has reported heavy firing from the Argandah direction. A trooper of the Guides Cavalry went out to Killa-Kazai to reconnoit and learn news from villagers. The gathering in at Maldan has caused much excitement in Lugaran, where there is now much warlike talk of fighting the British.

April 5.—General Bright reports that he is making a combined movement with his movable columns on Wazir, and when this mass is over one column will move near Juddughill to be ready for operations against Hissar.

A party of Ghilzais from Hissar attacked on the 2nd instant a Koochi convoy carrying Government stores. The stores were looted, but Lieutenant Folcock of the 5th followed the marauders with 25 men, 50 more being sent under Captain Nugent. All the stores were recovered without loss. The enemy lost several killed and wounded.

Five men passed through, Karez-i-Mir with rupee 26,000 for Mir Sadi Khan i-Mir. They were sent by Mir Butcha who has taken them over from Mahmud Jan, and are intended to be spent in raising levies. Mir Said has orded every family, one or more of whose members are working in Sherpur, either to pay Rs. 5-10 per head or to recall the workers. He is also levying a sum of rupees 10 in Istarif. Small numbers of Kohistanis are passing through Karez-i-Mir to join Mahmud Jan at Maldan.

The Mustaifi and Mahmud Jan's brother are still at Maldan. The Mustaifi and Karez-i-Mir have both been occupied by Mahmud Jan's men.

April 6.—Some five days since Hazara has been taken up in Killa Saini-Wali, thirty miles south of Mardan on the Andhera road. Mahmud Jan proceeded to attack the British who fought well after expelling all their auxiliaries, when a despatch was sent up, Major Jan's force was cut up, and Major Jan's force was captured. Some days however a large body of Jan's men defected to the Afghans with a heavy loss. A British was murdered on the Quetta road.

On the 5th, Major Sh. Ali Khan has received a letter from the Vicaroy through Colonel O. H. St. John, informing him that his loyal services have been rewarded by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress with the

sovereignty of the provinces of Kandahar and title of Wall in the limits of Kandahar and certain other points which will be fixed hereafter; the Sirdar is also informed that an Agent will reside at his capital and a British force be permanently stationed there, but in other respects he will be independent. A notification was also made that a railway will be constructed to Kandahar. The formal presentation of this letter is postponed till the presents sent to the new Wall by the Vicaroy shall have arrived.

The Musauif arrived at Cabul on 5th; he reports that Mahmud Jan Hassan Khan, Tahsildar Ali Khan, Khan Mis Butcha and others are at Maldan. These chiefs said to have settled on no united command of any sort but express themselves willing to listen to what the British have to say regarding the creation of a new Government. The chief will be invited to Sherpur to discuss matters, but will be given to understand that the partition of the country has been resolved upon. Next fortnight will probably decide matters one way or other.

April 8.—Abdul Rahman is making rapid headway to Turkistan; one report says he is at Talagan East of Kunduz, another that he is at Ghori on the Khatian road. It is believed that he is not friendly to us. Our difficulty is that any arrangement made with the tribal chiefs now may be scattered to the wind by Abdul Rahman's action; meanwhile the chiefs collected at Maldan have declared their willingness to come into Cabul on receipt of a letter assuring them on behalf of the British Government that they will be safe in Cabul and permitted to go wherever they wish whether negotiations fail or not. It is expected they will all reach on Friday. A Durbar will then be held on Saturday and replies given to any representations they may make.

The movable columns sent out to punish the Wazir section of the brigands for their share in the attack on Fort Battie have blown up their towers. A fine of Rs. 5000 which was imposed on the Kadoos for the same outrage has been paid. A fine of Rs. 10,000 has been demanded from the Hizari village concerned in the murder of Lieut. Thawud and other outrages on the road near Jagduluk. If the fine be not paid all their towers will be blown up.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Crough, Esq.)

Tuesday, April 27.

GAMBLING IN THE STREET.

At Aina, a shop coolie, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond and causing an obstruction in the street on the 27th instant.

Ho Kam Wing, P. O. 223, said, he found

defendant with several other men gambling in Pound Lane and obstructing the thoroughfare about half-past 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

Defendant said, he was simply walking

in the street, he was not gambling.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1, in default of payment, three days' imprisonment for causing an obstruction.

QUESTIONING A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Ohan Afuk, a trader, and Un Aning, a hawker, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds on the 26th instant.

P. C. 75, W. Beckett, said, that about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he went along with three other constables to No. 9, New East Street, in consequence of instructions he had received.

The house had been unoccupied for several weeks, but the doors were open. On going up stairs he heard a great shuffling of feet, and when he reached the first floor, found twenty to thirty men made themselves twenty to two ladders on to the roof. The next two men, the defendant and one in Coast, were the only ones that could be arrested.

There was furniture in the house except a table covered with a piece of matting. On that table there were 65 cents in silver, 9 packets of broken silver, 11 cents in copper and 384 cash. There was also a quantity of gambling apparatus, and the table was fitted up for faro.

At the recent explosion at Takuan has apparently given rise to discontent amongst the native miners, and during the past week but little gold has been raised. Stocks are however large, and no fears of scarcity need be apprehended.

The subscription list in aid of the proposed Reading Room has met with success far beyond the expectation of many, which has justified the necessary steps taken for its inauguration. At a meeting of promoters, held on Thursday evening, it was decided to rent the premises situated on Lot No. 15 (opposite Smith's Hotel), which will no doubt be very suitable and convenient.

It is hoped that the Seamen's Reading Room will be opened in the last proximate, and the Subscription Reading Room somewhat later.

As the literature supplied will comprise the principal English, American, German and French newspapers, &c., which will of course necessitate considerably outlay, it is hoped that residents of all nationalities will avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming subscribers. The donations already promised total about \$600.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(L. & C. Express, March 19.)

There is no doubt that under ordinary circumstances representation should follow taxation. This is a principle recognised in the most highly civilised and prosperous countries, and is a sound one. But exceptions only prove the rule, and Mr. Pope Hennessy has just given us a notable example in point.

On the resignation recently of Mr. Hugh Gibb as a member of the Legislative Council, the Governor of Hongkong in his wisdom saw fit to appoint to this vacant seat the well-known native barrister, Mr. Ng Adoy. The appointment has come like a thunderbolt upon the European residents in the colony, and is about as unpopular as it can possibly be.

The defendant said he bought the umbrella from a native, who had stolen it from a European, and the umbrella was broken. He is an acknowledged clever and respectable gentleman. But what we do object to is that the limited representation of the European population who have made Hongkong what it is should be still further circumscribed, and that the place of so useful and popular a representative as Mr. Hugh Gibb should be filled by a Chinaman. We have over and over again pointed out that popular repre-

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published in it which are now ready to receive extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manaria and Customs, Natural History, Religion and Theology, China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Eastern Archipelago, &c. "Far East" generally. A detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, or Portuguese are not admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head referred to) when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, and also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

The *True Oriental Record* contains the following articles of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in respect to a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely valuable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now unusually cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to note that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the contractors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salang, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers, are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone—almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

THE CHINESE MAIL, or
NATIVE REVIEW OF CHINA, By Dr.
H. J. BAIN, One Volume, 8vo, Price,
12s. 6d.

SUPPLEMENT, 16mo, 12s. 6d. Price,
1s. 6d. Translated, Chinese Lecture,
By Dr. H. J. BAIN, 12mo, Price, 1s. 6d.
Volume 1, Part 1, Price, 1s. 6d.
Orders will be received by Messrs. Laidlow,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1878.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment in which we are now ready to receive, except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such paper as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an act or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 6 cents. The value of weight of Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 3 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. B. means No Registration.

Country of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise the Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

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General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

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Newspapers, 10 cents.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Conn. Papers, 2 cents each.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.

Letters, 10.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5s.

Books & Patterns, 5s.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Letters, 30.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5.

Books & Patterns, 5s.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torre Strait, Letters, 12; Registration, 4; Vis. Gold, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, S. Africa, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is Registration to British W. Indies.

Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, the San Francisco route is available.

‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

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Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao. In either direction.

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Half hour, 10cts. Hour, 20cts.

Three hours, 50cts. Six hours, 70cts.

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Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00.

Three Coolies, 85cts.

Two Coolies, 70cts.

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50.

Three Coolies, 1.20.

Two Coolies, 1.00.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), 50 to 75 each Coolie, (12 hours), \$1.50 to 20.00 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10cts.

Half day, 35cts.

Day, 50cts.

BOAT AND OOCHEE RIDE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

plms. per Day, 65cts.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

plms. per Load, 2.00.

End Class Cargo Boat of 600

plms. per Load, 2.50.

End Class Cargo Boat of 600

plms. per Load, 1.75.

End Class Cargo Boat or Ha-pan Boat of 800

plms. per Day, 1.50.

End Class Cargo Boat or Ha-pan Boat of 800

plms. per Load, 1.00.

End Class Cargo Boat or Ha-pan Boat of 800

plms. Half Day, 50cts.

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Half Day, 50cts.

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Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreement.

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Scale of Extra Postage on

One Day, 10cts.

Two Days, 20cts.

One Week, 5cts.

Half Month, 10cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreement.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half oz., for Books and Patterns, per two oz.

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